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RUI GONSALES DE KLAVIXO ABOUT TEMURIAN PRINCESSES

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Annotation: This article analyzes the information about the Timurid princesses in the diary of the Spanish traveler Rui Gonzalez de Clavijo. In the course of the analysis, the research works of Turgun Fayziev, Hamidulla Dadaboev and other Uzbek historians were referred.

Keywords: Amir Temur, Rui Gonzalez de Clavijo, Bibihanim, diaries, palace, princesses.

The diary of Rui Gonzalez de Clavijo, one of the Spanish ambassadors who visited Samarkand in 1404, is also one of the important sources in the study of the history of Amir Temur [1, 211; 2, 208]. Two manuscripts of the work are kept in the National Library of Madrid. The first manuscript of the author's lifetime is not well preserved and is incomplete. The second manuscript belongs to the late 15th century and is fully preserved. It is this manuscript R. G. Clavijo has been the basis for the publication of diaries.

The work was first published in 1582 in Seville, Spain. R. G. The keyboard diaries have been published several times in Spain, as well as in English, French, Turkish, Russian and Persian in many countries such as Japan, Russia and Argentina. During the years of independence, this work was translated into Uzbek and published three times [2, 208].

The Diaries contain important information about the situation in the palace in the last days of Amir Temur, the position of princesses and princes in the palace. Saraymulkhanim from the wives of Amir Temur [3, 61-62; 4, 153-154], Tuman aga [3, 54-61; 4, 178] and his daughter-in-law, Prince, played an important role in the palace life of the princes.

According to historical data, Amir Temur was married eighteen times. He also deprived 22 of his concubines of his shabistan.

When Sahibkiran Amir Temur left this mortal world, four of his wives were alive. They are: Ms. Sarai Mulk, Ms. Tuman Aga, Ms. Tukal and Ms. Ruh Parvo.

Here is as much information about Amir Temur's wives as possible:

Uncle Turmush was the first wife of Amir Temur.

Oljaoy Turkon aga - Amir Temur married her in 1355, the year of her marriage to Turmush aga. She was the sister of Husayn ibn Musallab ibn Qazaqan, an ally of Amir Temur at that time.

Some sources say that Oljaoy Turkon aga's name was Kamaloy. The reason it is called prey is explained by the fact that the man later went into battle and brought back a lot of loot.

Oljaoy Turkon ago died in 1366 due to illness.

Tolin Aga is the mother of Umarshaikh Mirza. Umarshaikh Mirza was born in 1356. As mentioned above, Timur was first married in 1355. So he married Tolin aga in 1355 or early 1356.

After the marriage Amir Temur to Sarai Mulk, Sahibkiran was awarded the title of "Koragon". Koragon is a Mongolian word meaning "groom". Because Mrs. Sarai Mulk was the daughter of one of the Mongol khans, he was named "Amir Temur Kuragon", the son-in-law of the Mongol khan Amir Temur.

Before Sahibkiran Amir Temur married Princess Sarai Mulk, he had other wives in the harem. However, Sarai Mulk, a member of the khan's dynasty, was considered the greatest of all the princesses in the harem and was given the title of "great lady" or "Bibikhanim". Of course, intelligence, ingenuity, and the vastness of the sphere of thought were the main factors for such an honor. Indeed, according to historical sources, Ms. Sarai Mulk was a highly intelligent, enterprising and intelligent woman of her time, who was also unique in the field of beauty. Mrs. Sarai Mulk was a humane, patriotic woman, well acquainted with the political, social, economic and cultural life of the country, and participated in the affairs of the kingdom with wise advice. He paid special attention to science and enlightenment, and his student sponsored the sciences.

During the military marches of Amir Temur, Mrs. Sarai Mulk often accompanied him. According to historical sources, the very shrewd, enterprising Sarai Mulkhanim took an active part in solving some of the problems that arose in the management of the kingdom with her wise advice.

According to the order introduced in the palace of Amir Temur, the reception of foreign ambassadors was attended by the wives of the ruler. According to Ryui Gonzalez de Clavijo, the ambassador of King Henry III of Spain to the ruler of Samarkand Amir Temur, on Monday, September 8, 1404, Amir Temur will receive ambassadors in the park "Dilkusho" on the outskirts of Samarkand. The reception began with a grand banquet and ceremony. According to Clavijo, other wives, including the head of the Palace Mulk, also sat next to the ruler Temur at the reception, throwing veils over their faces. Among the gifts sent by the Spanish king, the ruler preferred more red mauve. He thinks about this with his wives, first and foremost Mrs. Sarai Mulk. On Friday, October 17, 1404, Mrs. Sarai Mulk also gave a grand banquet. Among other ambassadors, Spanish Ambassador Ryu Gonzalez de Clavijo will attend the reception. Clavijo tells with interest the abundance of feasts in the gardens of Timur, the colorful silk tents in the gardens, the gold and silver ornaments in them, and the fact that the gardens are equipped with great taste and ingenuity [1, 2].

There is also the famous Bibikhanum mosque in Samarkand. This mosque was built by Amir Temur after his return from the Indian campaign in 1399-1404 after his great mistress Sarai Mulk. Consequently, this “Bibikhanim” mosque was known as the mosque. The mosque is one of the largest monuments in Central Asia. The yard of his yard is 63.8X76.0 meters and is surrounded by arches and roofs. The total area of the mosque is 167 × 109 meters.

Over the course of the period, the Bibikhanum Mosque was devastated by earthquakes. Today, the Bibi Khanum Mosque consists of six unconnected sections, a high-rise building with an altar at the top of the courtyard, a split roof of the mosque in the race, and a solitary minaret in the northwest. At one time, these fragments were joined together by three rows of white marble columns, lightly arched porches, and on top of them were 400 domes. The total number of columns is 480, the distance is 3.5 meters, the lower part has a special base, the middle part is carved, the upper part is decorated in the form of a dome with colored tiles. In the middle of the courtyard there is a huge marble slab - a special chair with the recitation of the Koran. It was formerly inside the main building and was removed in the middle of the courtyard in 1875 when the dome was in danger of collapsing. This film was made by the order of Ulugbek Mirzo Keragon. The inscription on the tablet reads: "The great sultan, the noble khan, the patron of religion, the guardian of the Hanafi school, the noble sultan ibn Sultan amir al-mu'minin Ulugbek Koragon."

The top of the large roof at the entrance to Bibi Khanum Mosque collapsed in the 1897 earthquake. Inside the roof was a smaller second porch and its carved marble-framed gate. The inscription on the gate shows the year of construction of the mosque and the genealogy of Amir Temur. The mosque had a "seven-tiered" double gate made of seven different alloys. This gate was later lost.

Although the Bibi Khanum Mosque was in ruins at the time, the extravagance of the ornate decorations attracts attention. The colorful shapes and patterns testify to the delicate taste and high craftsmanship of the masters of that period.

After the death of Amir Temur Otrar on February 18, 1405, his grandson Khalil Sultan Mirzo (1384-1411) ascended the throne of Samarkand. According to Ibn Arabshah, Shad Mulk Beg, the wife of Khalil Sultan Mirza, poisoned and killed Mrs. Sarai Mulk in 1408. Sarai Mulk's body was placed in a "stone coffin" in the mausoleum near the madrasa he had built. In June 1941, the graves of Amir Temur, Shohruh Mirzo, Muhammad Sultan Mirzo and Ulugbek Mirzo, who fell asleep in the mausoleum of Guri Amir, were opened and inspected. The tomb of Mrs. Sarai Mulk was also opened and the body was brought to Tashkent for examination. He was later taken to Samarkand again.

Sahibkiran Amir Temur Saray Mulk had no children. However, the owner had entrusted his son Shahrukh Mirza, his beloved grandsons Muhammad Sultan Mirza, Khalil Sultan Mirza, Ulugbek Mirzo and other mirzas to the care of the clever Sarai Mulk.

Cholpon Mulk ago begim is the daughter of Hojibek Mongol. I do not know the exact time and place of the death of Cholpon Mulk aga, but the ambassador of Castile, Clavijo, wrote in 1404 that he had seen Princess Cholpon Mulk aga. When Timur died on February 18, 1405, there was no Cholpon Mulk aga among his wives, as mentioned above. So the princess may have died between these two dates.

My uncle Dilshod is the daughter of Amir Shamsiddin. Some sources also say that she was the daughter of Amir Qamariddin. In 1376, Sahibkiran Temur married her and gave her a lavish wedding. Dilshod aga begim died in 1383 due to illness.

My uncle is the niece of Sarai Mulk, the daughter of her brother Amir Musa. He was born in 1366 and at the age of 12 in 1378 Amir Temur married her. Then in his honor in Samarkand he built a garden paradise. Helda Hukhem wrote that Tuman gave birth to a daughter for his uncle Amir Temur. If this information is true, then Timur had another daughter than the two daughters we know, otherwise the information is incorrect. But other historical sources about Sahibkiran state that he had only two daughters.

Mrs. Tokal is the daughter of the Mongol khan Hizrkhojanig. Amir Temur married her in 1397. In the same year, he built the Dilkusho Garden in Samarkand in honor of Ms. Tokal. Since Ms. Tokal was also the khan’s daughter, she remained the second princess and was called the “Little Lady”.

According to Ibn Arabshah, in 1408, Shodmulk, the wife of Mirza of Khalil Sultan, poisoned and killed Mrs. Tokal.

Ruh Parvar aga is one of Amir Temur's concubines. There were no children between them. After the death of Amir Temur, Ruh Parvar aga was married to Amir Hamza Sulduz. After the death of Amir Hamza Sulduz, Ruh Parvar aga was married to Amir Ali Tarkhan. After the death of Amir Ali Tarkhan, Ruh Parvar aghan was taken over by Amir Hasan Sufi. Ruh Parvar aga died on December 7, 1423.

Conclusion

There are such great people who have played a significant role in the history of mankind that even if tens or hundreds of works are written about them, the word will not end. One of such people was Sahibkiran Amir Temur Koragon, about whom works have been written and will be written in Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Russian, English, Uzbek and many other languages. We also tried to give information about his wives, who played an important role in the life of Sahibkiran, using these written works as much as possible.

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